LIBERATE THE JOY OF LEARNING CHINESE 快快乐乐学汉语



EXERCISE BOOK 练习册 10



TEXTBOOK 10 课本10



快快乐乐学汉语

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教材特点

语言,是心灵的窗户。多掌握一种语言,心灵就好 像多开一扇窗户,这不仅让我们能从另外一个渠道和角 度去了解这个世界,表达我们的所思所感,更能让我们 借助全新的媒介,重构我们的表达方式,扩建我们的概 念世界,丰富我们的精神生活。因此,我们认为,语言 教学,无论是母语教学还是外语教学,都不能只停留在 狭义的词汇、句式、文法等知识的传授和听、说、读、 写等技能的训练上,而应该将语言背后所承载的文化内 涵,有组织、有意识地渗透到整个语言教学的过程中, 让学习者潜移默化地掌握整套语文的立体面貌。

本系列教材一套十册,是为了帮助学生学习汉语编 撰而成的。每册教材在语言训练方面各有侧重,亦同时 兼顾学生在听、说、读、写各方面的均衡发展。第一至 三册教材将重点放在听、说训练上,同时潜移默化地进 行拼音和汉字书写的教学。经过一至三册的学习,学生 基本上可在日常学习和生活中运用汉语进行交流,掌握 基本汉字的读写,并能运用汉语拼音这一语言工具。第 四、五、六册则肩负起教学重点由听、说到读、写的过 渡。通过学习短小而有趣的课文,培养学生良好的阅读

快快乐乐学汉语

习惯,掌握基本的阅读技巧。同时,学生的写作也将实 现由句到段的飞跃。第七到第十册教材将重点放在读、 写能力的进一步培养上。根据学生在实际生活中可能接 触到的不同事物,以话题为编写主线,借助不同文体的 课文学习,训练学生学会以中文思考,并能有效地运用 汉语这个语言工具,分析问题,表达个人观点。

本教材所有学习内容的表达方式和配套练习,除了 考虑汉语的学习规律外,亦有意识地渗透了各类中国文 化元素,让学习者认识中国文化的各个方面。

Features of the Textbook

Language is a window to the soul. Mastering another language is like opening another window to our souls. In addition to providing a different channel and perspective to understand the world and express our feelings and thoughts, this whole new medium also enables us to reconstruct our ways of expression, expand our conceptual breadth and enrich our spiritual lives. Therefore, we believe that language teaching, whether native language teaching or foreign language teaching, should not be confined to the passage of knowledge in vocabularies, sentence structures and grammar or the training of listening, speaking, reading and writing skills. Instead, the cultural substance carried by the language should also be consciously put into the entire process of language learning in an organized manner, so that a comprehensive and multi-dimensional understanding of the language's features would be subtly nurtured.

This series of teaching material consist of 10 volumes and is designed for students who learn Chinese as an additional language. Every volume has different emphasis while maintaining a balanced training on listening, speaking, reading and writing abilities. The first three volumes focus on improving listening and speaking skills and gradually introduce the teaching of pinyin and writing of Chinese characters. After the completion of these three volumes, students could basically use Chinese to communicate in class and in

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daily life. They should also be able to read and write basic Chinese characters and make use of Chinese pinyin as a language tool. The fourth to sixth volumes enable students to transition from focusing on listening and speaking to emphasizing reading and writing. Through the study of short and interesting texts, students develop good reading habits and fundamental reading techniques. Their writing ability will improve in leaps and bounds from writing sentences to writing paragraphs. Volumes seven to ten stress the nurturing of the reading and writing abilities. With the passages, in various styles and with different themes, written according to things which student may encounter in daily lives, students can be trained to think with Chinese and can analyze things and express their points of view effectively with Chinese as a language tool.

The presentation, content and corresponding exercises of this teaching material are designed in consideration of the learning pattern of the Chinese language. In addition, various elements of the Chinese culture are consciously put into the material in order to give learners an understanding of the different aspects of Chinese culture.

目录

第一课	马丁看中医	1
第二课	对烟说"不"	7
第三课	你健康吗?	12
第四课	秀才不出门,便知天下事	17
第五课	互联网和个人隐私	23
第六课	狗仔队	29
第七课	中国的少数民族	36
第八课	他是回族人	42
第九课	中国佛教	47
第十课	中国历史简介	53
第十一课	独生子女政策的利与弊	58
第十二课	从"多子多福"到"丁克家庭"	64
第十三课	艾滋病人的婚礼	70

快快乐乐学汉语

第十四课	贫穷和富有		75
第十五课	生态足迹——	谁为谁买单?	81
附录1	辞格		87
附录2	文章的层次		89
附录3	词语表		91







马丁最近经常腹胀不舒服,胃口也不好。他的好朋友马丽 建议他去看中医。

在中医诊所,医生先让马丁把左手伸出来,给他号了号脉,接着让他伸出舌头,看了看舌头的颜色,又问了几个问题, 最后给他开了一个"药方":去菜场买些新鲜萝卜,每天用萝 卜煮水喝。医生还告诉马丁,治病期间不要喝冷饮,尽量少吃 肉食。

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萝卜是药吗?萝卜能治病吗?马丁觉得很奇怪,半信半疑地 去菜场买回了萝卜。喝了几天萝卜水后,马丁的肚子不胀了,胃 口也好了。于是,马丁到处跟朋友说:"没吃药病就好了,中医 真神奇。"

其实,马丁用来煮水的萝卜就是药。中医认为,许多植物既 是食物也是药物,食物和药物一样能够预防或治疗疾病。

在劳动和生活的过程中,古代中国人发现了很多能治病的植物、动物和矿物,这些植物、动物和矿物就叫"中药"。古代中国人通过不断的实践,积累了一些很好的治病方法。这些治病方法经过一代又一代中医不断的总结和发展,形成了独具一格的中医药体系。

除了中药,中医还有一些独特的治病方法,比如针灸、推拿和气功等。针灸大概是西方人最熟悉、最喜欢的中医治病方法了。

中医和中药已经有几千年的历史,它是中国文化的宝藏。

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认读词语				
zhěn suð 诊 所 hào 所 k	abdominal distension, bloating clinic feel the pulse meat cure disease	zhàng kuàng wù r ř 体 zhēn th tuĩ th	swollen, bloated mineral system acupuncture acupressure	
默写词语 ^{zhōng yī} 中 医	traditional Chinese	néng gòu 能 够	can, be able to	
wèi kǒu 胃 vào fāng cài chǎng 菜	medicine appetite prescription wet market	yù fáng 预 dòng 劳 动 zhōng yào 中 药	prevent work, labour traditional Chinese medicine	
lěng yǐn 冷饮 bàn xìn bàn yí 半信半疑	cold drinks doubtful	dú jù yì 独具一	gé 格 have a style of one's own	
其他 ^{mǎ dīng} 马丁	词语 Martin	mǎ lì 马丽 Mary	ÿ	

第一课 马丁看中医 3

重点词语

接着 [then]

 < 连 > 用于复句,表示后面的动作紧跟着前面的动作发生。[Used in complex sentence. It indicates that the latter action happens right after the former one.]

例 他走进房间,打开灯,接着又拿起了电话。

2. < 动 > 连着(上面的话),紧跟着(前面的动作)。[Follows (the previous conversation). It indicates that the action happens right after (the former action).]

例 你接着说那件事儿吧,别只说一半啊。

到处〈副〉[everywhere]

指"任何地方(都)",前边常有表示动作或状态范围的词语。"到处" 表示这个范围的全部。[Refers to "all places". It is always preceded by a term which indicates an action or a state. "到处 " refers to the whole area.]

例 他的两个好朋友来北京了,因此这几天他要陪着他们到处游览。 书房里到处摆满了爸爸的书。

大概

1. 表示推测 [probably]

例他大概不太习惯这里的生活。

2. 大致内容或情况[outline, general idea]

例 这就是故事的大概内容。

3. 表示对时间、数量的不很精确的估计[approximately](和"大约"的意思相同)

例 我大概下午五点能回到家。

4

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语法

半 A 半 B [half A, half B]

- A和B为意义相反或相对的两个词或词素,表示两种性质或状态同时存在。[A and B are two terms carrying opposite meanings. They refer to the coexistence of two qualities.]
 例半信半疑 半明半^流¹
- 2. A和B为一组完全反义词,表示处于像A又像B的矛盾状态。
 [A and B are a pair of antonyms. They indicate that either A or B can be true.]

例 半真半假 半死半活

3. A和B为一组同类词,意义不同或相近。[A and B are a pair of synonyms which carry different or close meaning.]
 例半工半读 半心半意

〈动〉 + 回 [back]

简单趋向补语,表示通过动作、人或物体向原地——家、祖国、 出发地等移动。[A simple complement which indicates a movement. The word indicates a move towards the original location such as home, home country, starting point etc through actions, people or objects.]

例 买回面包 送回祖国 拿回作业

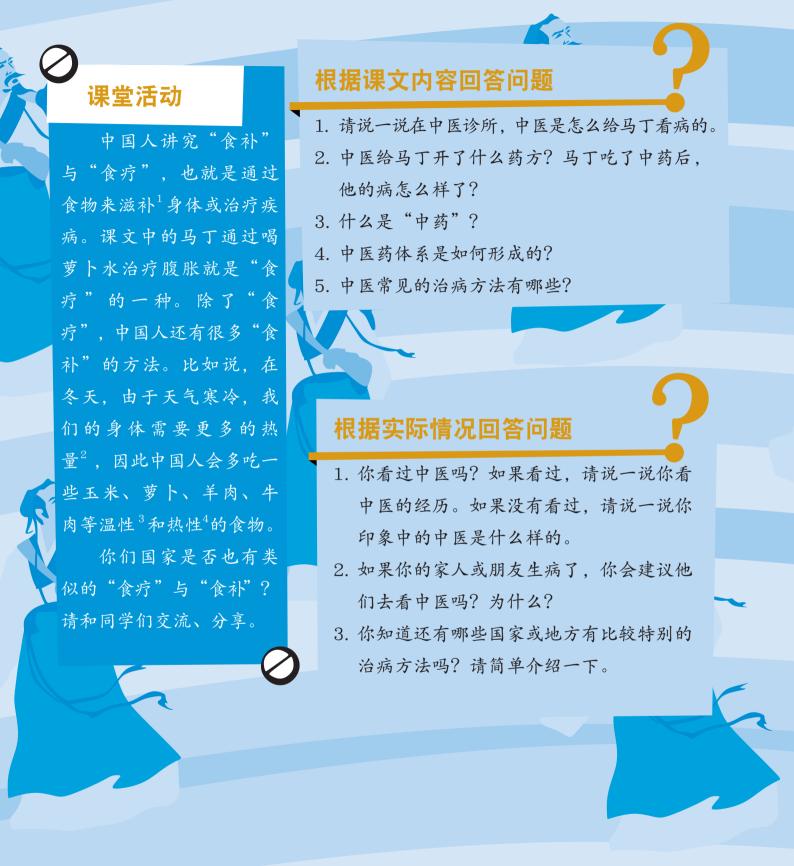
既·····也····· [not only...but also...]

连接并列成分,表示不止这一方面。[Used to connect parallel clauses, indicates not just having one aspect of things.]

例 他既懂英语, 也懂法语。

青蛙²既能在陆地³上生活,也能在水中生活。

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1 滋补: nourish 2 热量: energy 3 温性: warm 4 热性: heating, hot

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